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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SPEECH BY KING GEORGE

CONFIDENCE IN THE VIRTUES OF THE PEOPLE

London, July 29. Their Majesties the King and Queen to-day drove in state to the Guildhall to receive the congratulations of the London Corporation on the conclusion of peace. They were everywhere cheered en route. The brilliant assembly on the platform at the Guildhall included the Premier and other Ministers, Ambassadors, Admiral Beatty, Field Marshall Wilson, Lord Reading and other distinguished personages.

Relying to an Address, His Majesty, who wore Admiral's uniform, contrasted the circumstances of his visit to the Guildhall a year ago, when it was impossible to foretell when victory would come or how much it would cost, and the situation to-day, with Germany's fighting power destroyed and our terms accepted. His Majesty incidentally expressed the sincere hope that the recent example at St. Paul's Cathedral, of several religious denominations joining for the purpose of expressing the nation's gratitude for peace might prove a step towards closer co-operation between the religious communities for the spiritual life of the nation.

King George paid a tribute to the imperishable deeds of the Forces of the Empire and the splendid services of the mercantile marine in the war, and emphasised that the restoration of our overseas trade, the re-creation of our mercantile marine and the development of our ports must be pursued most energetically in order to regain our old supremacy. A spirit of unity, self-sacrifice, patience, industry and thrift was required in order to reap the full benefit of peace. (Cheers). The greatest possible production of necessary commodities was essential in order to maintain the high industrial and commercial position which we held before the war. He was confident that the ancient sterling virtues of the British people would not fail us. He prayed God to continue to guide and inspire us, so that we might be enabled worthily to use victory. (Loud cheers).

THE COST OF THE ARMY

London, July 29. A White Paper shows that the estimated Army expenditure for the year is £257,000,000.

THE IRISH PROBLEM

London, July 29. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government were not prepared to adopt the suggestion that the Dominion Governments should be asked to delegate representatives to the Royal Commission to report on the best form of the future government of Ireland.

NATIONALISATION OF MINES

London, July 29. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Committee on Home Affairs was not considering the nationalisation of mines. None of the statements in the Press represented the views of the Government on the subject. (Laughter). He hoped an announcement would be made before the Recess.

THE TURF

London, July 29. The Goodwood Steward Cup resulted as follows: King Sol 1
Irish Elegance 2
Scatwell 3
Fourteen ran: won by three-quarters of a length; half a length between second and third. The betting was: 100 to 7 King Sol; 100 to 30 Irish Elegance; 5 to 1 Scatwell.

HOME BY-ELECTION

London, July 29. The by-election at the Bothwell Division of Lanarkshire resulted as follows: Mr. James Robertson (Labour) 13,135.
Mr. T. Moffatt (Coalition Liberal) 5,967.
This was previously a Coalition Unionist seat.

ANOTHER FAMOUS PAINTER DEAD

London, July 29. The death is announced of George Adolphus Storey, R.A., the famous artist, who has been Professor of Perspective at the Royal Academy since 1914.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR

AMSTERDAM, July 29. The American Delegation to the International Trade Union Congress refuses to accept the theory of the German delegates, which is supported by the Dutch President, Oudegeest, that Germany was responsible for the war. The American Delegate, Mr. Tobin, vigorously contested such an idea, declaring that it was the Monarchist and Militarist elements in Germany and Austria who were solely and entirely responsible.

AMIR FIRED AT

Rawalpindi, July 28. Two soldiers of the Kabuli Regiment fired at the Amir while riding with his staff. The Amir narrowly escaped, a bullet passing through his coat. The assailants were arrested.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

OUR POLICY IN RUSSIA

HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE

London, July 29. A debate on our policy towards Russia was initiated in the House of Commons this afternoon by Sir Donald MacLean, who asked for full information of the Government's intentions. He said it was common knowledge that the French had left Odessa and the Americans were clearing out of Russia.

Mr. Churchill (interrupting). Not out of Siberia.

Sir Donald MacLean referred to the present policy as a muddle and a mystery.

Mr. Clynes suggested an impartial Commission to investigate conditions in Russia. He deprecated armed interference. He said there was intense feeling among the working classes regarding our Russian policy. They believed we had intervened in the interests of investors and in order to destroy Russia's new-born democracy.

Lord Robert Cecil said while it was folly to talk of smashing Bolshevism, and the idea of seizing Moscow was fantastic, we should not act discreditably or treacherously towards our Russian friends.

Mr. Churchill, replying, after emphasising that the Allied occupation of Archangel and Murmansk stopped the Germans sending divisions from the East, stated that early in March the Cabinet decided that Archangel and Murmansk should be evacuated before another winter, but any supports or reinforcements that were necessary for the safe withdrawal of the troops should be sent and no regard should be had to our obligations to the local population, the local Russian Government and the Army. The British military authorities had been given the widest possible latitude with regard to the means whereby the evacuation should be carried out. This policy, which would be carried out completely, was communicated to the Russian leaders.

THE UNREST AT HOME

DOCK STRIKE SETTLED

London, July 29. The Mersey Dock strike has been settled, the men obtaining several concessions.

FRENCH TRAITORS

EIGHT SENTENCED TO DEATH

Paris, July 29. The trial of a number of Frenchmen and women accused of betraying their compatriots to the Germans at Leon has concluded. Six men and two women were sentenced to death and eleven others to penal servitude.

THE SHANTUNG QUESTION

JAPAN AND AMERICAN CRITICISM

Paris, July 31. Baron Makino leaves Paris to-day for Tokyo. The Japanese Peace Delegation does not contemplate making public the oral agreement on the Chinese settlement. Japanese circles in Paris regard the criticism of the American Senate as premature, as the Japanese Government cannot make known its policy until the German Treaty is ratified and Shantung has come into the possession of Japan. (Hearns).

REBUILDING RUINED FRANCE

Paris, July 31. M. Clemenceau has held a conference concerning the plans for reorganisation of the ruined Departments. The solution adopted was to decentralise as much as possible. Henceforth the administrative and technical services will be placed under the authority of a Prefect, assisted by a Departmental Director of Reconstruction. (Hearns).

THE TURKISH PROBLEM

A CHANCE FOR AMERICA

The opinion in French circles is that the best way to settle the Turkish situation would be by America deciding to accept the mandate for Armenia, including Constantinople and the surrounding country. (Hearns).

NEW FRENCH BANK

Paris, July 31. The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted a Bill for the creation of an Imports Bank with a capital of 100 million francs. (Hearns).

NEW FRENCH BISHOPS

The new Bishops of Metz and Strasbourg, their names not yet known, have been appointed.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

STEAMER ASHORE

OUR KING LETTER

(From Our Own Correspondent)

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD

(From Our Own Correspondent)

SINGAPORE

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED BURGLARY

MESSRS. BREWER'S PREMISES ENTERED

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED BURGLARY

The closing rate of the dollar yesterday was \$1.7162.

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NOTICE

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MUNITIONS MYSTERY.

MR. ASQUITH'S REPLY TO
LORD FRENCH.

Mr. Asquith was entertained at luncheon recently at the Connaught Rooms by Mr. Oswald Partington, a former Liberal Whip, the occasion having been arranged to give the ex-Premier an opportunity of further relating to statements made by Viscount French.

Mr. Asquith said they had just come to the end of a journalistic serial in which the late Commander-in-Chief of our Armies in France had made himself responsible for attacks and aspersions both upon the living and upon the dead, which he (Mr. Asquith) could not allow to pass without an immediate and definite protest.

"I cannot recall," said Mr. Asquith, "any parallel of this ill-advised and unhappy literary effort. (Cheers.) Lord French is not only a Field-Marshal on the active list of the Army, but he occupies at the moment one of the highest and most responsible posts in the civil service of the Crown. He is Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a post which has often, I agree, been more or less a sinecure.

"That is not the case to-day. Ireland, I think, is one of the darkest spots on the map, not only of the British Empire but of the world, and while the statesmanship of free nations is trying to find everywhere else some foothold, some point of new departure for nationalities, the chief Governor of Ireland, who, as one might have thought, would be absorbed in his overwhelming responsibilities, apparently could find no better occupation for his time and his energies than to fill the columns of the daily Press with a narrative which I do not hesitate to characterise as incomplete, partial, in most serious respects misleading, and as the whole world will soon patiently learn, at variance, and contradicting his own statements and written utterances in the past.

CABINET'S CONSTERNATION.
"That here and there," Mr. Asquith continued, "mistakes were made is of course obviously true."

It would have been a miracle if it had been otherwise. But that was not the least of the case put forward by Lord French, who alleged calculated and callous neglect during the first part of the war on the part of the Government in the provision of adequate supplies of munitions.

He (Mr. Asquith) had stated at Newcastle that Lord French's account of Lord Kitchener's visit to Paris was a travesty of the real fact. All the contemporary documents would shortly be given to the world, but let him say that the Government received a message from Lord French as to his contemplated movement which filled the whole Cabinet with consternation, because the movement which was indicated would, in the Cabinet's judgment, have amounted in effect to leaving our Allies in the lurch in the moment of their extreme need, and the consternation which the Cabinet felt was shared and expressed in moving terms by the head of the French Government.

It was in those circumstances that Lord Kitchener undertook his mission to France, a mission in which he successfully achieved the common object, "and in my judgment," said Mr. Asquith, "saved our cause from an irretrievable retrograde." (Cheers.)

Lord French had stated that his object was to awaken both the Government and the public from that apathy which meant certain defeat, and his statement amounted to an allegation that in spite of his warnings the Government as a whole were criminally supine and negligent. Nobody questioned, Mr. Asquith proceeded, that the Expeditionary Force was fully equipped in all respects, but the losses in the field very soon began to put a severe strain on our machinery of production. From almost the first moment the matter had never ceased to engage the attention of the Cabinet, and in the month of May 1915 we were producing in three days the amount of ammunition usually produced before in a whole year. That was not a bad record of apathy and neglect.

The decision to equip our field guns with shrapnel and not with high explosive was arrived at after full inquiry by the best experts at the Committee of the War and Lord French, who was chief of the Committee General Staff for Artillery during the war, said, "We did it, I say, in an instant of time, in a few days, and the demands were so great, and the decision so unanimous, that we had no time to waste."

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THE SPIRIT OF FAME.



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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$35 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.
Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

BIRTH.
FORSYTH.—At Victoria Private Hospital, Victoria B.C., on 26th June 1919, to Dr. and Mrs. Charles Forsyth, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1919.

A FOOLISH POLICY.

There is one aspect of the continually recurring Labour troubles at Home which is apt to be overlooked by those at the bottom of them, and that is the harmful effect which can result therefrom to our trade in general, and the consequent gain to our rivals in commerce. Unhappily, a large proportion of the strikers and their leaders cannot see further than their noses. They think that they merely have to formulate their demands, go on strike and then wait till their wishes are met. Their method of reasoning takes them no further than the thoughts of more wages and lesser hours. They do not see that such a policy, besides meaning increased cost of production, thus raising the living rates to the whole community (themselves included), results in making it easier for other countries to compete with us, and, in the end, may even totally ruin given industries and throw thousands of employees out of work.

We are reminded of these points on reading the recent statement by the French Minister of Reconstruction, in the Chamber of Deputies, to the effect that owing to the higher cost of British coal, France is now turning to America, where she is able to buy coal more cheaply. That declaration was made during the strikes in the Yorkshire mines, and, that being the case, its importance is all the more emphasised. What the terms of settlement in this dispute will involve, we do not know at the moment of writing, but we may reckon on it that if the miners' grievances are to be met, British coal, already too dear for France to buy, will cost even more still. Nor is it alone in regard to coal that this kind of thing is happening. We read in a Home paper that the Welsh tinplate trade is at present in a very serious condition, owing to the enhanced cost of steel and the increased wages. To get some idea of the importance of this industry, it will be sufficient to know that before the war there were 590 tinplate mills at work in South Wales, and the total exports reached well over nine million hundredweights in 1913, which was approximately half the total production. The war, of course, has badly hit the trade, which would have needed all possible encouragement to have recuperated, but to-day we find the situation aggravated in this trade, as it is in others, by the ever-increasing demands of the workers. A commentator on the situation gave this while twenty-five years ago, the Welsh manufacturers monopolised the American market, to-day the American producers are actually delivering tinplates for sale in Great Britain at lower prices than the Welsh tinplate works ask. Wages in the States are not lower than in Wales, but the production per man is far higher. The American working man, we are told, never adopts the notorious "as-carry" policy. Improved machinery and methods have also played a part in the higher production per man in America, but this is only one side of the matter.

It is interesting to learn from the instances which we have

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE SLEEPING WATCHMEN.

There will no doubt be those who, on reading of such a burglary as occurred a couple of nights ago at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh's, will start declaiming "Where are the Police?" The answer to that, in a word, is that the Police cannot be everywhere at the same moment. We are rather inclined, when we hear of these burglaries, to ask: "Where are the watchmen?" And the answer we suppose, is, "In the Land of Sleep." That burglaries occur with irritating frequency in the heart of the business centre of the city, when most stores employ Indian watchmen to keep an eye on the premises, shows at once the utter futility of the watchman system. It may have been of value years ago, when the watchman was a more conscientious individual than he is to-day; at present it is an anachronism which has outlived its age. Of course, if watchmen could be trusted to carry out their job properly, the system would be quite all right. But we fear that the Indian watchman of to-day is not the man that his predecessors were. He is far more interested in money-lending than in "watching." Some of the firms have themselves to blame for the latitude they permit these useless creatures. It is a common sight to see the watchman, pulling out his bed and settling down for the night. We should have thought that the night was the very time when a watchman to be of any use, should remain awake. How much "watching" can a sleeping watchman do, we should like to know? If firms must employ these gentrified, we suggest that they should deprive them of all such conveniences as beds and immediately sack them if ever found asleep. Until some such measures as these are taken we shall continue to hear of the wily Chinese burglar getting the better of the watchman without the least trouble whatever.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

It was reported in one of yesterday's Chinese telegrams that the Peking Government has decided to arrange a reconciliation with Germany by, amongst other methods, notifying the German Government through a neutral State that China has abolished her war attitude towards the Germans. That, we suppose, is the alternative to signing the Treaty of Peace. In the absence of such signature, unless other means are taken, China would, of course, still be technically at war with Germany, and apparently that is what China does not want to be. We should have thought that the more regular procedure would have been for China and Germany to enter into a separate Treaty definitely terminating the state of war. However, it seems that the Chinese are merely to notify Germany that they want to be at peace, and to let things go that. It looks like a case of very rapidly forgetting and forgiving, whilst at the same time the development has the appearance of suggesting that the two countries have never really been at war.

THE CONTRAST.

When China entered the war, we heard a lot of high-sounding talk about the decision of the country to take its stand beside the Allies and make common war on the enemies of civilisation, whilst much was also made of the losses in lives and property which the Chinese had suffered by reason of the submarine campaign. Did these utterances mean nothing? Do the Chinese think that the Germans are a changed people and that their ideals no longer run counter to the true standards of Right? And are the Chinese to forget all about the innocent non-combatants of their own race who lost their lives at sea on account of the illegal and shameful U-boat atrocities? If that is to be the case, we may well doubt China's sincerity in entering the war. China has not played a conspicuously prominent part in the struggle. It now looks as though she intended to sneak quietly out of it, even if she "loses" face in the process.

TO OVERTHROW FREE GOVERNMENT.

The *London Times* mentions

DAY BY DAY.

IT'S A PITY A MAN CAN'T DISPOSE OF HIS EXPERIENCE AT COST.

It is notified that the name of Mr. Oscar Boultbee Raven has been added to the List of Authorised Architects.

Last evening the red cone, indicating the possibility of a gale in Hongkong within 24 hours, was hoisted. It is down again this morning.

The rainfall registered at the Botanic Gardens during July totalled 22.39 inches. Rain fell on fifteen days, the highest for one day being 5.41 on the 5th.

It is notified that restrictions on the use of wireless telegraphy by merchant ships in Siamese territorial waters have been withdrawn.

It is notified that at the expiration of three months the Nile Steamship Company, Limited, will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Company will be dissolved.

Copies of a Handbook for the Relatives of Deceased Officers dated April, 1919, and issued by the Ministry of Pensions, have been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and may be seen on application at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

The first German steamer flying the International Allied Merchant flag (after its surrender to the Allies) to arrive at Singapore is the Scharnhorst, which arrived on July 19 from Marseilles, and was anchored in the outer roads. She was one of the Norddeutscher German Lloyd but now belongs to the M.M.

Mr. A. H. Hollingsworth is appointed a member of the Board of Arbitrators in connection with the resumption of Section A and the Remaining Portion of Lot No. 2349 in Survey District IV, and of the Board of Arbitrators in connection with the resumption of Section B of Lot No. 2339 in Survey District IV.

It is notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities, to the effect that Defence Electric Light Practice will take place as under during the month of August—From Belchers and Stoccutters on the 18th, commencing at 7 p.m. From Lytton on the 11th, commencing at 7 p.m. From Belchers every Wednesday evening, commencing at 9 p.m.

NO UNDERWEAR.

HOW TO LIVE TO 110.

Dr. Chas. E. Page, a well-known American physician, and author of health books, wants mankind to forego its baths and do without its underwear.

"Leave off all underwear," he says, "and you will escape colds, bronchitis, influenza, pneumonia, and the physical ailments that are supposed to threaten the average human being." He declares that there are dozens of fashionable women residents of the Back Bay district who "have not touched water, to their bodies for the last ten years," and as a result are pictures of health.

Dr. Page believes that with no baths, no underwear, and a proper coarse grain diet, the average span of life will eventually reach 110 or 115 years.

Discussing this theory with a *Daily News* representative Dr. Josiah Oldfield, the well-known vegetarian physician and surgeon, expressed his strongest disapproval.

"In India," he said, "if you care to change your clothes three or four times a day, a bath would probably be unnecessary, as the free perspiration coupled with the rubbing of the skin by fresh linen would suffice to keep the skin clean." But some sort of rubbing is essential unless people wish to remain clean inside only, under a sort of 'glove' of dirt.

Personally, I have taken a bath every morning since I was an undergraduate, and I believe there is no finer stimulant for the skin and the nerves. There is certainly no finer stimulant for the skin and the nerves.

1894.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending August 11, 1894.)

THE DOLLARS.

Aug. 7.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand, to-day, is 2s. 1 1/8.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION COMPETITION.

Aug. 7.—Last Saturday afternoon eight competitors for the Short Range Cup was won by Mr. W. Stewart, with whom Mr. F. Maitland tied for the top score but as the latter had the advantage in handicap points the prize was awarded Mr. W. Stewart, who put up together a very creditable 52. Commander Ashe carried off the spoon for the highest net score.

THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

Aug. 9.—Yesterday afternoon

Mr. H. E. Allan of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. and Mr. G. G. Berger of Messrs. Uhlmann & Co. were removed from the Hospital ship *Hygeia* to the Civil Hospital in convalescent state.

There are now no plague patients

on board the *Hygeia*.

ABNORMAL HEAT.

Aug. 11.—Unusually oppressive

weather has been experienced in

all the coast ports of China south

of Chefoo during the past week,

and in several including Swatow,

the thermometer registered 120

deg. in the shade. It was not

quite so bad as that in Hongkong

but as the bard puts it, "awfully

near it."

VISITATIONS OF EARTHQUAKE.

Aug. 11.—About 11 o'clock last

night a slight shock of

earthquake was felt in the Kow-

loon district; the vibration only

lasted a few seconds. Three

distinct shocks were also felt in

Hongkong.

SPORT AT SHAMEEN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SHAMEEN, Aug. 1.

A series of sporting events is coming off in the near future with the men of H.M.S. Tarantula now in Canton Harbour. Dr. A. H. Price, attached to this boat, has presented a handsome silver cup to be known as the Tarantula Athletic Cup, to be competed for annually in all-round athletics and which can be won outright by any one man winning the cup three years in succession.

The events will include—Running (sprint and distance) billiards "knock out" system; putting the weight; boxing; wrestling; and rowing.

In addition to the Cup, a fine silver medal is being presented to the winner of the 1919 Competitions, whose name will be inscribed on the Cup. Mr. F. A. Nixon, Commissioner, Imperial Chinese Post Office, Canton, has kindly consented to be the donor of two prizes for the second and third placed men in the 1919 competitions.

The first of the series to place at 6 a.m. to-day on the Recreation Ground on Shameen, this being the 100 yards flat race. It produced a fine finish out of an entry of nine. The result was—1. J. Fox, E.R.A., time 12 sec.; 2. J. Burrows, A.B., time 12.15 sec.; 3. J. B. Hancock, A.B., time 12.35 sec. The judges for this event were Dr. A. H. Price, Mr. W. Farmer, Sub-Lieut. Elliott, and Mr. F. A. Nixon. The time-keeper was C.P.O. E.A. Jenner, and the P.O.B. Joyce.

THE BANVARD CO.

The Banvard American Musi-

cal Comedy Co. which is now

appearing in Vladivostok and

doing their bit towards the enter-

tainment of the Allied Expedi-

tionary Forces in Siberia, will soon

return to Hongkong for a brief

engagement, opening at the

Theatre Royal, on Thursday

August 11. The Banvards are on

their way to India. This will be

their farewell visit to Hong-

kong and the same capacity

audiences will no doubt be on

hand to enjoy the merriment.

It can be safely said that the

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mances in the

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NOTICES

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SCHOLARSHIPS A CURSE?

EMPHATIC DECLARATION BY A TEACHER.

On the resumption of the conference of the National Association of Head Teachers at Birmingham University recently the supply and training of teachers was the first subject of discussion.

Mr. J. Kay (Liverpool) moved a resolution demanding that all local Education Authorities should be required by the Board of Education to submit schemes for the supply and training of entrants to the profession for their respective areas. He said the improved conditions of salaries and pensions left them very much where they were before the war. The bar sinister which stopped teachers reaching the higher administrative and inspector posts must be removed. He warned the conference of the danger lest a large body of unqualified teachers should be introduced to carry out the Fisher scheme.

Miss Lasham (London) said the scholarship system and the making scholarships conditional on the scholar entering the teaching profession were a curse to education. (Applause.)

Mr. Tibby (London) moved an amendment which was carried, in favour of transferring the responsibility for training of teachers from the local authorities to the Board of Education.

Mr. Jacob (Leeds) moved that facilities should be provided to present uncertified teachers to become trained certified teachers, and that a time limit should be fixed for the abolition of the examination for the acting teachers' certificate. This was carried.

Mr. Mulley (Leeds) moved a resolution, which he summarised as requiring that all people who were going to teach should have some training in teaching. The resolution in substance was carried. A resolution in favour of the education service being open only to men and women with successful teaching experience was adopted on the proposition of Mr. Stacey (Salford).

Miss Cleghorn (Sheffield) said schools were under-staffed, badly ventilated, noisy, crowded, and tended to break down the health of the teachers.

A motion by Miss Bale (Cardiff) calling for the salaries of head teachers and for head mistresses

AT SEA.

We are the jolly sailors
Who plough the foamy seas.
(They say you get accustomed
To the motion by degrees).
We feel like modern Vikings;
Yeo-ho-ki! Heave! Belay!
(The deck is gently lifting
In a disturbing way).

Hurrah for Holy Russia!
Three cheers for good old Us
(We're feeling queer, although we
Don't wish to make a fuss).
We stir our manly chests out.
So cheery, strong, and free.
(Who was the silly asski
Who made us go to sea?)

The sea-gulls soar above us.
The waves are green and white.
The decks are nicely polished.
The guns are clean and bright.
Our cruiser cleaves the waters;
The fresh, salt winds do blow.
(Excuse me, Mr. Bo'sun.
But may I go below?)

P. W. Wodehouse in the *Globe*.

"INTOLERANCE."

A WONDERFUL FILM.

For the first time, last night, at the Coronet Theatre, the public of Hongkong had an opportunity of seeing what was a veritable triumph in the art of film-production. D. W. Griffith's "Intolerance" eclipses all other films in point of magnitude of conception and extravagance of detail, and the full house which attended the Coronet last night will readily endorse the assertion that never before, not even when the other super-production, "The Daughter of the Gods" was shown here, has such a cinema treat as accorded to the Hongkong public.

The theme which Mr. Griffith selected for his masterpiece is the spirit of intolerance which one section of mankind bears towards the other. Human weaknesses and the ever-present spirit of intolerance have engendered an inheritance of miseries which have been the usual lot of the human being since his creation. In four sweeping stories, which comprise the production, the artistic genius of Mr. Griffith has spanned the countless ages, and brought them side by side with the present and in the parallel points which these stories bring out, we are reminded that though generations come and go, bearing with them joys and sorrows and loves and passions, the world continues along its destined course, unaffected by the human storms which continually sweep its surface.

From the mists of time in which it has been shrouded, Mr. Griffith brings before this prosaic age Babylon in the days when its glories were at their height. He resurfaces Belshazzar, and gives insight into the life of Babylon, with its gorgeous palaces, its picturesque streets, and re-makes history by depicting the event which led to the downfall of the Mother of Cities. While Belshazzar holds revel in his famous banqueting hall, with his Princess, nobles and dancing girls, his powerful rival, the Persian Cyrus, thunders at his gate, and his hordes pour into the city, through the treachery of the priests. The last scenes in this story close with the sacking of the Palace by the Medes and Persians and the death of Belshazzar and his Princess in each other's arms.

The spectacular scenes in this story are a feast for the eyes. Four years of active research, on the part of the producer and his co-workers, and frequent consultations with every established authority on the period, has given to the scenes a correctness of detail which makes the whole structure, as near a replica of ancient Babylon as is possible within the scope of human efforts. Money, indeed, was not spared in the production of the story. The gorgeous banqueting Hall of Belshazzar, a miles long, is a marvel in architecture and appointments. It is the scene of the last orgies of Belshazzar and of the bloodshed which follows, as Cyrus, clad in golden armour, and his warriors, ride in chariots up its vast length to complete their triumph over the Babylonians.

The siege of Babylon is an impressive sight. Huge towers, crammed with soldiers, and ponderous battering-rams are brought up by the besiegers to beat down the walls. The destruction and collapse of the structures provide some of the most thrilling moments.

Judea in the time of the Saviour is the scene of the second story. The theme of "intolerance" was here illustrated in the hostility of the hypocritical Pharisees to the teachings of the Great Preacher of the law of love. The marriage feast at Cana and the performance of the miracle of the wine are some of the most impressive incidents in the life story of the Nazarene.

In the third story we are shown the modern Pharisees, people who make of philanthropy a hobby and revel in the advertisement it brings. A pathetic love story is woven into this drama which is founded on actual facts.

The spirit of intolerance is again seen in the last story, which depicts the religious strife which characterised the reign of Charles IX of France. An old-fashioned city with incongruous houses and narrow and crooked streets is resurrected. Again Charles IX holds his magnificent Court; and the horrors of the massacre of the Huguenots on St. Bartholomew's Day are depicted home with great force of render-

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THE CORONET.

ing. The love story is not absent from the theme, and the tragic fate of the two young people, Brown Eyes and her sweetheart, Prosper Latour, again illustrates the perfect love that exists even unto death.

In his masterpiece, Mr. Griffith has created a new departure from the stereotyped film by interweaving the parallel passages in the different stories into one another, thus affording the audience an opportunity of comparison, and giving to the film additional interest which could not have been obtained were the stories reeled off in succession one after the other.

The entr'acte to these passages is the picture of a woman rocking a cradle, symbolising the Eternal Mother, rocking the Cradle of Humanity which is disturbed by its own passions.

To a suggestion that to celebrate the signing of peace the bells of Wellington Parish Church should play "It's a long way to Tipperary," the Rev. R. Simeon replied: "Why not suggest also the 'Don't worry, Tommy' make room for your mother." No, just as it will be

"ESTEY"

PIANOS

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KITANO MARU (calling Malacca) Friday, 8th Aug., at Noon.

INABA MARU Friday, 22nd Aug., at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San

Francisco, Panama & Colon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU Saturday, 2nd Aug., at noon.

TOTOMI MARU Sunday, 10th Aug.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

IYO MARU Wednesday, 8th Aug., at 11 a.m.

HWAHWU MARU Wednesday, 8th Aug.

KOSOKU MARU Wednesday, 13th Aug.

ATSUTA MARU Thursday, 21st Aug., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South

American ports via Cape, etc.)

AWA MARU (London & Antwerp) Mon., 4th Aug.

TAJIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) Middle of Aug.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

During a heavy squall at

Hankow on July 17, the Indo-

China ss. Kiangwo was struck by

lightning, the mast being shattered

to within three feet of the

deckhouse through which it

passes. The deckhouse and saloon

also suffered, being split to the

coamings in two or three places.

No one was injured and no

damage was done to the hull. On

arrival at Shanghai on July 20

she went to the Yangtze Poo Dock

for repairs.

JAPANESE SHIPBUILDING.

Three cargo steamers, which

are being built by the Urada

Dockyard, Kobe, will be launched

during this year, and three more

which will be completed by

February 1920. The three former

steamers will be of 7,000 tons

each and the three latter will be

of 2,700 tons each and all of them

are intended for the Yamashita

Kisen Kaisha of Kobe. The

Urada Dockyard, which recently

increased its capital from

Y.5,000,000 to Y.10,000,000, now

intends to extend its works and

Y.1,500,000 has been appropriated

for this purpose.

N.Y.K.'S CHARTERS.

During the war boom in shipping, the Nippon Yusein Kaisha,

in addition to its own fleet

operated about 300,000 tons of

chartered steamers. After the

armistice, the company gradually

released them, and the chartered

tonnage fell to about 100,000 for a

time. Since the shipping market

began to improve, however, the

company has again increased the

number of its chartered steamers.

The company's tonnage on the

American, Indian, Australian,

and South Seas run has not been

increased, but additional extra

steamers have been placed on the

European run, and for this and

other purposes the company has

chartered a number of steamers.

The chartered ships now number

33, totalling 160,444 tons, of which

19 vessels, with a total tonnage

of 120,000 tons, are being used on

the European and other ocean

routes.

HIGHER FREIGHT RATES.

According to the Board of

Trade Journal the Railway

Executive Committee have issued

a statement announcing that

"the 60 per cent. addition to pas-

senger fares must be continued,

at any rate until freight rates are

increased." During the war,

the statement continues, "the

Government traffic

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.

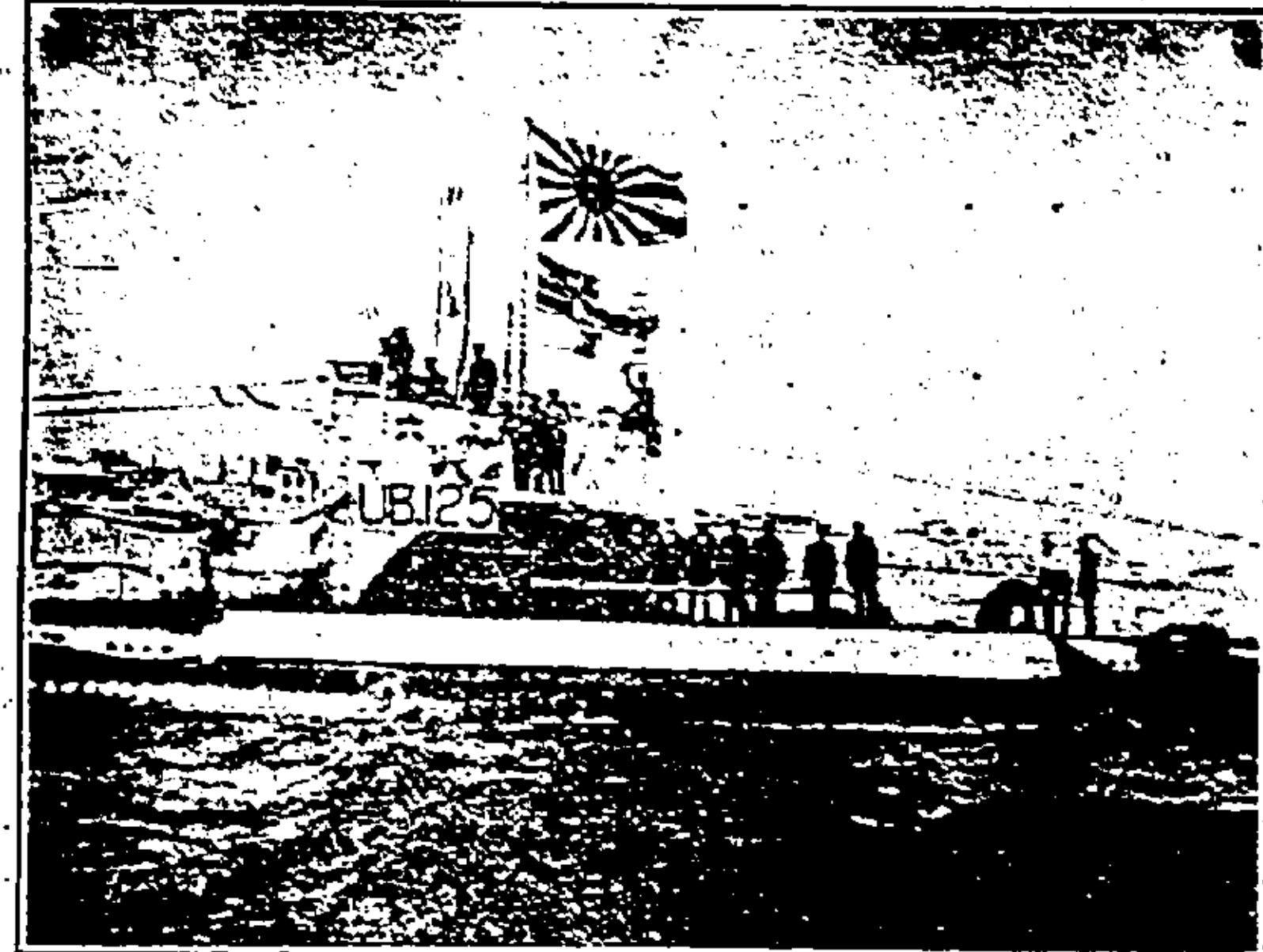


Photo: Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.

Former German U-boat on the way to Japan.



Photo: Topical Press.

THE WEDDING OF LADY DIANA MANNERS.



Photo: Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.

Group taken at garden party given to Japanese ladies by Mrs. Chuang, wife of the Chinese Charge d'Affaires. Mrs. Chuang is third from left in the front row. Seated on her left is Lady Uchida, wife of the Japanese Foreign Minister.



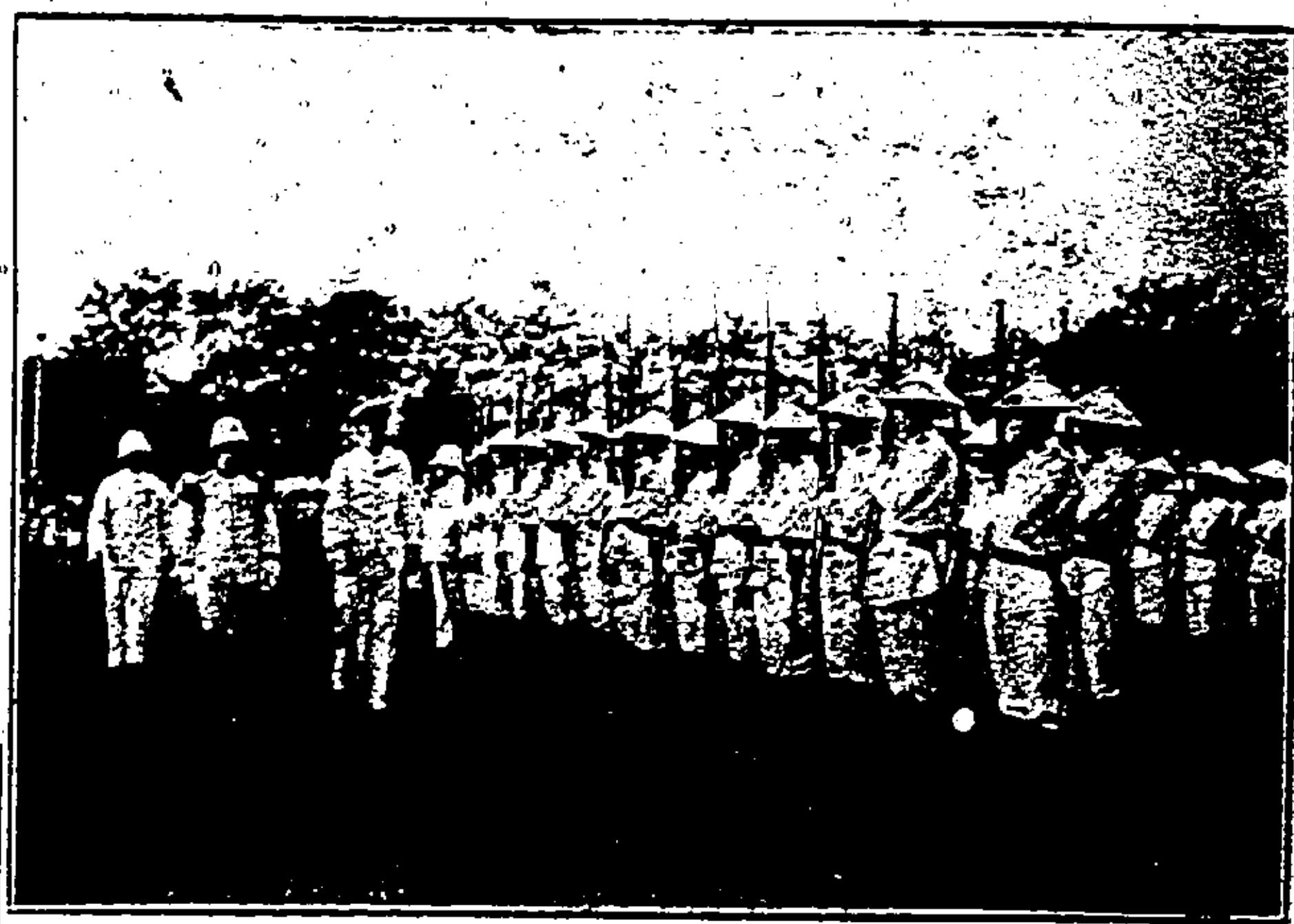
FRENCH AND CHINESE OFFICIALS.

FRENCH NATIONAL HOLIDAY CELEBRATIONS
AT SHANGHAI.

(Photo: by Burr Photo Co.)



FRENCH SOLDIERS SALUTING THE CONSUL GENERAL.



THE FRENCH CONSUL GENERAL INSPECTING ANNAMITE POLICE.



FRENCH POLICE INSPECTORS.

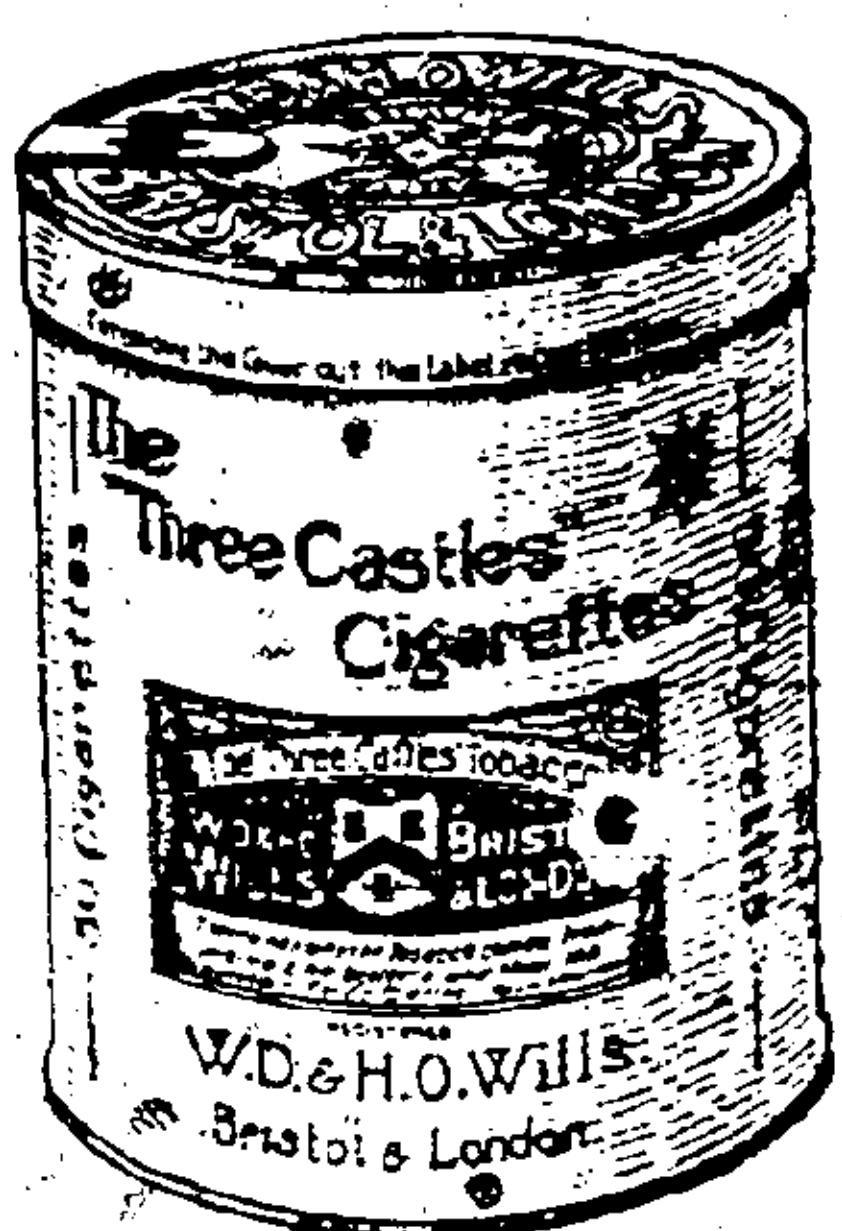


Presenting Flowers to the
French Consul.

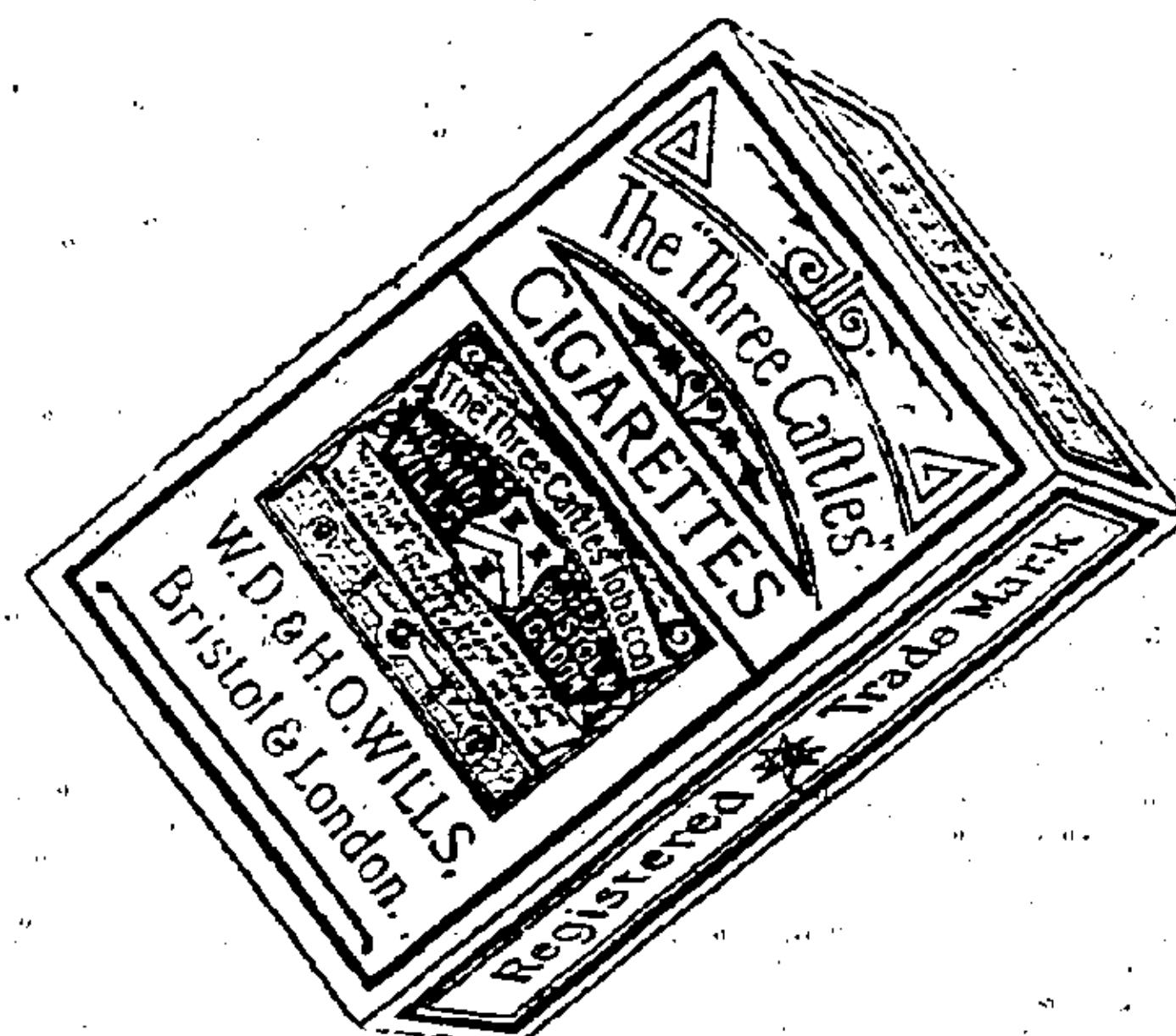


FRENCH SOLDIERS MARCHING TO THE PARADE GROUND

THE
"THREE CASTLES"
Virginia Cigarettes.



The Cigarette with
the Pedigree



Sweetness, Coolness, Infinite Satisfaction—a
feeling of Supreme Content.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS, Bristol and London.

SHIPPING.

C. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore
and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Tuesday, 12th August.
"ALTAI MARU" ... Friday, 28th August.
GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through
Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co.'s
steamer.
BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritijs, Durban and
Cape Town via Singapore.
"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd August.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Spore.
"KASADO MARU" ... Wednesday, 13th Aug.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
"UNNAN MARU" ... Friday, 1st August.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCK-
LAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keeling,
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yawatachi & Yokohama.
"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 18th Aug.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers
have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class
saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the
O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Wednesday, 3rd Aug.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 14th Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yawatachi & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager.
Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.
(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SODEGAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR

FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG.

BANGKOK

and/or

SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.
Top Floor, King's Building.

Tel. No. 149 & 155.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department):

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE):

Branches and Representatives:

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROME, BERN, PORT SAID,
CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAO,
SAIGON, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI, and TAIPEI.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts
Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to
Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING CO.,
M. HASHIMOTO,
Telephone No. 2103.

General Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER,
"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... About August 15th.

"ELDERIDGE" ... 15th.

"EDMORE" ... August 21st.

"WEST HEPBURN" ... Middle Sept.

For PORTLAND direct.

"COAXET" ... About August 25th.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMERCE POINTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GOEMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephone 2477 & 2478 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER SAILING DATE

"BESSIE DOLLAR" ...

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

"TANCRED" ...

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States
or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.
THIRD FLOOR 792.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai	Lok sang	J. M. Co.	2 Aug.
Shanghai	Wossang	J. M. Co.	2 Aug.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	2 Aug.
Swatow and Singapore	Changchow	B. & S.	3 Aug.
Swatow and Bangkok	Liangchow	B. & S.	3 Aug.
Swatow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	3 Aug.
Keeling via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	3 Aug.
Shanghai	Chengtu	B. & S.	3 Aug.
Kobe	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	3 Aug.
Shanghai	Kwangs	B. & S.	3 Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quibonebaug	D. L. Co.	5 Aug.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	6 Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Ivo M.	N. Y. K.	6 Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Choy sang	J. M. Co.	8 Aug.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	8 Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	8 Aug.
Japan	Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	10 Aug.
Calcutta via Ports	Yeboshi M.	N. Y. K.	10 Aug.
Bombay and Colombo	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	10 Aug.
Kobe	Namsang	J. M. Co.	12 Aug.
Genoa	Kasado M.	O. S. K.	13 Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kosoku M.	N. Y. K.	13 Aug.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Soshu M.	O. S. K.	14 Aug.
Manila	Yuenzang	J. M. Co.	15 Aug.
Straits and Calcutta	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	16 Aug.
Straits and Calcutta	Fooshing	J. M. Co.	23 Aug.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

ss. "SHINYO MARU."

Steamer arrived from SAN

FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,

JAPAN PORTS,

Wednesday 30th July.

Consignees of cargo are hereby

notified to present their Bills of

Lading for countersignature, and

take immediate delivery from

onside steamer or the Com-

pany's godown, where all cargo

impeding immediate discharge

will be landed at consigned risk.

Storage will be assessed on

cargo remaining undelivered

after August 5th.

All broken, chafed and damaged

packages will be landed into the

Company's Godown, where same

will be examined on Thursday,

August 7th at 10 A.M.

No claims will be recognised

after the goods have left the

steamer or Godown, and none will

be entertained if prevented later

than three weeks after arrival of

steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever,

will be effected.

ss. "DAIGO,"

Manager,

Hongkong, 31st July, 1919.

"NO RENT" STRIKE.

The strike of 300 tenants of the

Dudley Corporation houses began

recently. The agent whilst on

his rounds found the doors locked

and notices in the windows an-

nouncing that pending further

negotiations, no rent would be

paid. Women pickets were placed

in the streets, and they took

careful note of any house to which

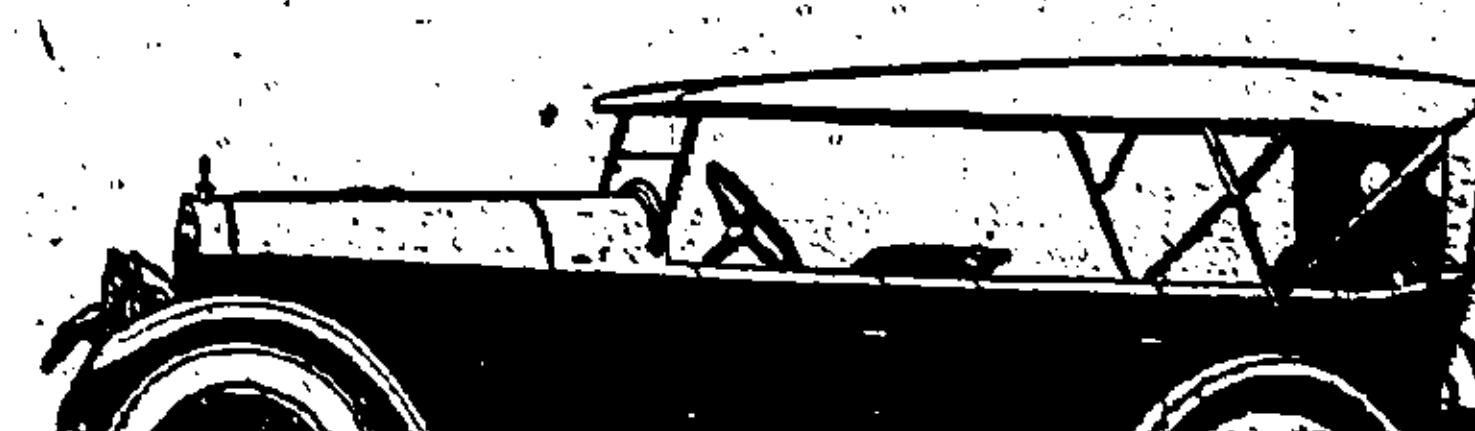
the Corporation representative

was admitted. The Corporation

have resolved to meet the

demands of the strikers.

NOTICES



The Cole Aero-Eight
DOUBLE THE RANGE OF PERFORMANCE
HALF THE COST OF OPERATION
Eight Exclusive Body Styles

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

GARAGE: 7, RUSSELL STREET.

TEL. NOS. 659 & 781.

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG: BRADLEY & CO. LTD. BRAND: TORPEDO. HONGKONG: THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Anti-Corrosive and Anti-Fouling Compositions

All manufactured at the Company's Works, BARKING, ESSEX.

CONTRACTORS TO THE ADMIRALTY

These well-known Compositions afford unsurpassed protection against Rust and Fouling. Their firm adherence and smooth, unbroken surface tend to increase speed and save coal consumption.

AGENCIES AND STOCKS AT ALL THE PRINCIP

THRILLS IN CRICKET.

WHY THE GAME MUST BE
"GINGERED" UP.

J. B. Hobbs writes in a Home paper as follows:—In the past cricketers have played the game pretty much as they pleased, without much regard to the likes or dislikes of spectators. It has been more or less generally understood that the public, though cricketers were very glad to see them, and clubs equally glad of their sixpences, must take the game as it was served up to them, and be thankful, or stay away.

But during the recent craze for "reconstruction" cricket, to the horror of many people, came in for such a dose of criticism as was never before heard. Somebody raised a cry for "brighter cricket" and it caught on like many another catch phrase before it. There followed a perfect orgy of suggested reforms. Unfortunately, many of the would-be reformers who found their way into print were not sound common-sense knowledgeable lovers of the game, but fanatics.

Anyone arriving in England at that time from some country where cricket is not played—if there be such a place—must have come to the conclusion that our national pastime was on its last legs, hopelessly out of date, and only drastic alteration of the rules and regulations could save it.

People who know nothing of the difficulties presented by fast of break bowling, or of the art of placing the ball on the leg side, discoursed learnedly on the iniquity of getting in front of the stumps. One lunatic went so far as to recommend the abolition of pads.

Sympathisers with the bowlers thought that runs were too easily made, and proposed taller stumps, more stumps, or smaller bats. Another school demanded that we should all turn ourselves into Jessops forthwith, and there were numberless other proposals, all more or less impracticable or impossible.

PASSING OF THE STONEWALLER.

In spite of the sheer idiocy of much that has been written, one fact stands out plainly. It is that the game must, if possible, be made more attractive. It can no longer be a mere sedative with spells of sparkle. The man who is content to sit through dull, though perhaps good, cricket, and count himself amply compensated by the occasional patches of brilliance does not exist in sufficient numbers to provide the wherewithal to keep the game going.

There will be very few people in these days content to watch the stout but stodgy play of a batsman determined to "stay there and the runs will come," or the coiftrivances of a bowler intent on not being hit.

The truth of the matter is that the public appetite is not what it was. It is been changed by the war. The fighting spirit, dormant in many people in 1914, has been roused and fed for four and a half years by war. It is rampant yet, and demands a thrill in everything it tastes. So cricket, if it flourishes, must pander to public opinion. It must no longer be a mere sedative. Thrills must be multiplied; the public appetite must be tickled.

There is no reason that I can see why the game should not be gingered up. In the past it was often dull enough, and there was too little consideration for the man who pays the piper.

It is not a game which lends itself to showmanship, like football, or even billiards, nor is showmanship necessary. There is no necessity for "stunts" or for alterations in the rules. All that is required is that the present code shall be interpreted in the proper spirit.

OUT TO WIN.

The cricket of the future must be full of fight. There must be keenness all the time instead of some of the time, and an entire absence of the "safety first" methods which spoiled so many games. Sides must go out to win, not to prevent themselves from being beaten. Batsmen must be more enterprising. It must be defiance first instead of defence.

The public like to see runs made. They will have little use for the stonewall performances of the old days, and rapid 50 will be much more to their liking than a painful if correct 100.

I do not suggest that every cricketer should throw defiance to the winds and endeavour to imitate the methods of Mr. Jessop. That, indeed, would be impossible, for wonderful hitting of that kind is a matter of temperament allied to circumstances and physical powers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios.

(Just Arrived from the North.)

The Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. Lah Ven Kee to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday and Friday the 7th and 8th August, 1919.

Commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios from the Sung to T'ang Dynasties comprising:

5-coloured, 3-coloured, blue and white vases, plates, bowls, flower pots, incense burners, figures, porcelains, plaques, red lacquered vases and ornaments, very fine Pekin enamelled plate (European design), famille rose screens, 5-coloured lacquered screens, snuff bottles, agate, crystal and jade ornaments, bronzes, etc. etc.

Also

A few pieces of Soochow redware comprising tables inlaid with blue and white panels (Yung Ching), curios, cabinets and stands

N. B. The undersigned will give a 2-weeks guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

On View from Tuesday, the 5th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery

Geo. P. LAMMERT

Auctioneer.

and amounts to genius. But batsmen can make up their minds to attack all the time to the limit of their powers.

You cannot turn a Quaife into a Jessop, but there is no man playing who cannot make up his mind to hit every hittable ball, and hit it hard, instead of treating with respect everything which happens to be on the wicket, whether it happens to be a good length, half volley, or long hop. The man who can hit them hard, high, and often of course, always will be the darling of the crowd. We must all take bigger risks than we ventured upon in the old days.

Everybody has been living in the midst of risk for years, and we are so accustomed to it that we cannot do without it, even in our game. There is no necessity for anyone to go in for sheer slogging; that would be bright cricket perhaps but it would not be good cricket. But so long as every batsman goes to the wicket intent on making runs as fast as he can instead of just stepping there as long as he is able, the public can be safely left to appreciate his efforts.

VALUE OF SAVING RUNS.

Making runs is, of course, the main feature of the game, but next to this, saving them is of the greatest importance, and it is in this department that there is room for much improvement.

There is nothing the public like better than good fielding. We have often heard of late, since baseball has been played in this country, how inferior we are to our American cousins in this respect, and it may be that the allegation is true.

Certainly their fielding merges on the miraculous. Fielding, as a matter of fact, has never had the attention paid to it which it deserves. At the schools, where the game is supposed to be thoroughly taught, it is the exception rather than the rule to see real fielding practised. The result is that players come into first-cricket good batsmen or bowlers but indifferent run savers.

We all know brilliant batsmen who, having made a nice score, proceed to reduce its value by slovenly work in the field. Here and there one finds an exception, a man always on his toes as the stroke is made, watching the batsman narrowly in the endeavour to anticipate the path of the ball. But that should be the attitude of the whole field, and if it were how many runs would be saved, and how much the spectators would "enjoy it. And so would the fieldmen.

To my mind there is almost as much pleasure in saving a boundary as in making one, and the sheer joy of throwing down the wicket from extra cover while the batsmen are endeavouring to make what looked like an easy run, is one of the best things in the game. And there is nothing which spectators are quicker to appreciate.

NO WASTE OF TIME.

The fact is that in all departments of the game we must be keener than ever, keen, not some of the time but all the time. For every moment of the game the fighting spirit must be manifested. Captains of sides must set out to win from the moment the umpires go out. The allocation of a point for a win on the first instance did much to encourage safety play. The side hitting first was often too often tempted to play itself into an absolutely

WISEMAN'S

HOME MADE
CHOCOLATES

\$1.80 PER LB.

FRESH FROM OUR FACTORY

EVERY MORNING.—

PEEK FREANS
BISCUITS.

A FRESH STOCK RECENTLY

ARRIVED.

WISEMAN'S
LIMITED.

St. John's Cathedral
Organ Recital

ON

Monday August 11th
at 9.15 p.m.

WANTED.

WANTED:—Immediately, a thoroughly efficient Typist and Stenographer. Apply stating salary required to Gilman and Co. Ltd.

TO BE LET.

FLAT to Let Central Suit two people. Immediate possession. Apply Box 213 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

secure position before giving its opponents a chance.

That sort of thing should be killed as dead as the German Navy. Declarations there must be in plenty under the new order of things. Let them be made so that the fielding side have at least a good sporting chance of winning.

The side which makes sporting declarations will always be regarded as the German Navy.

That there must be no waste of time, either at the lunch or tea intervals, or at the fall of the wickets. Two-day cricket demands that not a moment be lost.

It is a fair and square attempt to give the wicket to the public, but

it cannot be a success unless

everything is expected in

WYNAND FOCKINK'S

"MARASCHINO"

FAMOUS LIQUEUR.

Obtainable from A. S. Watson, Co., Ltd. and the Leading Wine Merchants

Sole distributors for China HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING CO.

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW NIGHT

AT THE CORONET

at 9.15 pm.

the wonder picture of the Age

"INTOLERANCE."

Put New Life In Your Engine

A Dose of Johnson's Carbon Remover will increase the power of your car—improve acceleration stop that knocking sound—quiet your motor—save your batteries—and reduce your gasoline consumption 12% to 25%.

JOHNSON'S
CARBON REMOVER

is a harmless liquid to be poured into the cylinders. It softens the carbon and releases it from the metal. It then burns, powders, and is blown out through the exhaust. Five minutes' time and no labor required. You will save from \$3.00 to \$5.00 over any other method—without laying up your car and with very much better results.

Use It Every 1,000 Miles

If you will use Johnson's Carbon Remover at regular intervals giving carbon no chance to accumulate you will automatically eliminate most valve trouble and your engine will always be clean and at its highest efficiency.



THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

2 Queen's Buildings
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE

BANK HOLIDAY.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 4th August, 1919.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1919.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road Central
Haukow Branch: Paul Building
Now is the Time to Start Your Account
SAVINGS OR CURRENT
Your own Account of Resources
assures You
FREEDOM OF ACTION, SELF-RESPECT
HAPPINESS

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE

will be welcome.

W. C. CHANG L.Y.

Manager

Hongkong, 29th July, 1919.

POLICYHOLDER O. 147, 16

INSURED FOR £1000.

PAID ONLY 3 PREMIUMS.

DIED 5 YEARS LATER

COMPANY PAID £1000 IN FULL

This Liberal Provision is part of all our Contracts.

F. M. WELLESLEY
12, Powell's Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Central

Hongkong.

NOTICE

MARINE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION OF
HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 4th August, 1919.

By Order of the Board.

W. E. ROBERTS

Secretary

Hongkong, 29th July, 1919.

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F. M. WELLESLEY
12, Powell's Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Central

Hongkong.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

OUR POLICY IN RUSSIA.

A REPLY TO THE EXTREMISTS.

London, July 29. In his speech in the House of Commons on Britain's policy in Russia, Mr. Churchill emphasised that the decision to evacuate Vladivostok and Murmansk was communicated to the North Russian before it was announced in Parliament. He also emphasised the difficulties of evacuation. He feared that in view of Admiral Kolchak's retirement the North Russian Government could not continue after the British departure. He expressed the greatest confidence in the British Commanders in North Russia, who would receive every necessary support. He declared there was no cause for alarm with regard to the safety of the British troops whose Commanders only required to be given absolute discretion with regard to the methods of evacuation.—(Cheers.)

Summarising the general position, Mr. Churchill pointed out that the armies of General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak were practically non-existent a year ago. They were engaging 300,000 Bolsheviks, constituting two-thirds of Bolshevikism's forces. The question was whether General Denikin, who was making noteworthy and formidable advances, could enable Admiral Kolchak to recover. General Denikin, chiefly required clothing, boots etc, in order to barter for the peasants' grain. Therein lay our obligations, because the failure of General Denikin would enable the Bolsheviks to concentrate forces against the new weak States forming an important bulwark between Germany and Russia. Four months ago the fate of these States caused anxiety. It was feared that they would be unable to withstand organised Bolshevik attacks and that the Allies would be compelled to render powerful help. These States, however, had successfully resisted the Bolshevik attacks and propaganda. This was due to the fact that General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak engaged two-thirds of the Bolsheviks, enabling our demobilisation to proceed. If we had not aided the Russians, we should have seen the Bolsheviks growing continually, the balance in Central Europe fatally deranged and the League of Nations stultified at the outset or have been forced to make exceptional exertions far greater than the supporting of Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin. We were now withdrawing from North Russia and the Caucasus, and also withdrawing two battalions from Siberia. In a few months, we should have hardly a single soldier in Russia. We were continuing contributions of munitions and also considering economic aid. The French were concentrated upon the rehabilitation of Poland and the interests of Czechoslovakia and Rumania, and had a larger body of troops opposing the western frontier of the Bolsheviks than our aggregate contributions.

Mr. Churchill emphasised that Britain's policy coincided with the Allied and Associated Governments' ideas and actions. The present situations were war legacies. We should not assume that victory could now be safely left to take care of itself. Our contributions in munitions were unmarketable surplus, valued at from £20,000,000 to £30,000,000.

With regard to demobilisation, over three million officers and men had reached their homes and it was continuing at the rate of 5,000 to 6,000 daily. It would be accelerated henceforth. The discipline and good spirit of the Army had been increasingly maintained, despite a lot of deliberate, cruel and criminal provocation. The Voluntary Army had reached 250,000. Conscription would disappear when the present Acts expired. We did not contemplate a larger standing Army than before the war, but it would be better paid and equipped in every way.

Mr. Churchill, concluding, opined that the worst difficulties were over. Referring to the threat of a national strike over the Triple Alliance programme cabled recently, he pointed out that the withdrawal from Russia was decided upon in the beginning of the year. Conscription, as always intended, was passing away. As regards the circular concerning the use of the military in the event of a strike, it had been fully explained that it was devoid of political significance. No member of the Cabinet saw the circular before it was issued. None of the conscientious objectors were now imprisoned, therefore this series of grievances was obsolete, and if the extremists did not hurry up with the general strike, the agitators have to get hold of a brand new outfit.—(Laughter.) He hoped they would not be frightened by this sort of thing, but carry on their pledges to the electors and securely maintain the great position we had attained in the world.—(Loud cheers).

ALTERNATIVE TO NATIONALISATION OF MINES.

London, July 29. Parliamentary correspondents state that the Government has rejected the Sankey Report favouring nationalisation of the mines, but is considering a scheme whereby the State may assume ownership of mineral rights while the mines are worked by private companies under official control.

INCREASED WAR PENSIONS.

London, July 29. It is understood that a House of Commons Committee has recommended a forty per cent. increase in war pensions, costing an extra £20,000,000 annually.

EAST AFRICAN BLOCKADE RAISED.

London, July 29. To-night's Gazette notifies that the blockade of German East Africa has been raised as from July 15.

HAPPINESS FOR POLAND.

London, July 29. M. Paderewski has presented the Peace Treaty to the Ratification Committee and recommended ratification. He said the Treaty should bring happiness to Poland. The Poles had protested against reviving German educational rights in Poland when the Poles were similarly not provided for in Germany. The Allies, however, assured the Poles that when the Germans applied for admission to the League of Nations these rights would be a condition of Germany's admission.

SERIOUS BULGARIAN SITUATION.

London, July 29. An order was issued from Sofia that the internal situation in Bulgaria must be improved. There is a widespread movement to establish a republic and the people have begun.

The Foreign Office, which has arrived at the German frontier, is to ascertain the situation and ascertain the

GOLDSMITH AT THE VICTORIA

TO-NIGHT THE VICTORIA IS PROJECTION THE WORLD FAMOUS NOVEL OF GOLDSMITH

"THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD"

TO ALL LOVERS OF A PERFECT PICTURE THE MANAGEMENT OF THE VICTORIA CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND IT TO THEIR PATRONS. IT IS PRODUCED BY MR. WARD & ASSOCIATED WITH HIM IS A WONDERFUL CAST.

YOU MUST NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY OF RENEWING YOUR ACQUAINTANCE WITH THIS ENGLISH CLASSIC. GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH.

IT IS A SEVEN-PART PICTURE & IN SPITE OF THE PROHIBITIVE PRICE THE VICTORIA HAVE PAID FOR IT, THERE WILL BE NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONGRESS.

ANGRY GERMAN DELEGATES.

Amsterdam, July 26. The International Trades Union Congress has been opened here. It is attended by prominent Labour leaders, including Mr. Gompers.

The Belgian delegate, Mariens, denounced the cowardly attitude of the German Trades Unionists during the war.

The German delegates defiantly replied that the German workers were convinced they were fighting a war of defence. The war was prepared by the capitalists of all countries. They declared, however, that the German workers repudiated the ill-treatment of Belgium.

Mr. Gompers warned the Congress that International Resolutions cannot be treated like scraps of paper, and stigmatised sub-marinism.

GERMANY'S CHANCE OF PEACE.

WHY IT WAS NOT UTILISED TWO YEARS AGO.

Weimar, July 29.

There has been a several days' debate in the National Assembly concerning responsibility for continuing the war after 1917, when it was declared there were favourable opportunities of obtaining peace. Herr Bauer and Erzberger fastened the responsibility upon the Michaelis Government, declaring that it was dominated by the Army Command. Herr Erzberger to-day, replying to the attacks, stated that a more favourable situation for peace than in 1917 was not conceivable. It was not utilised owing to the weakness of a Government dominated by soldiers. He accused the Michaelis Government of duplicity, disunion and helplessness.

Ultimately the Right parties' motion of lack of confidence in the Government was rejected by 243 votes to 53 and a vote of confidence passed by big majority.

MORE RACIAL RIOTS IN CHICAGO.

FURTHER CASUALTIES.

Chicago, July 28.

There were killed and 50 injured in racial disturbances yesterday. FIVE HUNDRED INJURED.

Chicago, July 29.

Racial rioting was renewed this morning. One negro was killed and two wounded. It is now known that there were at least ten fatalities last evening. It is estimated that so far 25 have been killed and 500 injured. Many of the latter are not expected to recover. The authorities have stopped the tramcar and elevated railway traffic in the disturbed area, owing to the rioters wrecking the trams. Troops are in readiness.

MORE TROUBLE.

There was a further rerudescence of racial rioting last evening, which resulted in five negroes and two whites being killed and forty persons wounded.

AMERICA SELLS WAR STOCKS TO FRANCE.

Paris, July 29.

The Government has purchased the American Army's immense war stocks in France, including 50,000 motor-cars and 50,000 motor-buses, for \$300,000,000.

A FRENCH LOCK-OUT.

Havre, July 29.

The Union of Employers has decided to lock out the dockers, on the ground that they have broken their contract by demanding higher wages. There are half a million tons of goods and thirty ships laden with food and raw materials at the port.

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

no legislation will be enacted to repeal the Dry Act. That the opposition to letting down the bars on beer and wine is organized and very strong while Legislators for the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce are not organized and are somewhat fearful of the political consequences of action, they might take in this direction. In addition, that organization supported the Washington resolution to get a national prohibition amendment.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

ATTITUDE.

In addition to the recent place

to Congress by the San Francisco

Chamber of Commerce for the

repeal of the War Time Prohi-

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was concerned, that organization

supported the Washington

resolution to get a national

prohibition amendment.

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WHITEAWAY'S SALE



GENTS' PYJAMAS

Well made English Manufactured Pyjamas Good designs and Materials.

Usual Price \$3.25 to \$6.50
Sale Price \$2.75 to \$4.75



GENTS' REAL AERTEX TENNIS SHIRTS
Ready made in all sizes
14½ to 16 in neck.
Usual Price \$3.25
Sale Price \$2.75

NOTABLE VALUES IN

OUR GENTS

OUTFITTING DEPT.



GENTS' SIRAW BOATERS

Popular styles.
Usual Price \$1.50 to \$3.50
Sale Price \$1.00 to \$2.00



HUNDREDS OF GENTS' NEGLEGE SHIRTS

in White, Plain Colours and Stripes.
To numerous to list. **YOU MUST SEE THESE.**



60 DOZ PLAIN WHITE COTTON SOX

Splendid quality all Sizes.
9½ to 11 inches.

Usual Price \$1.50 doz.
Sale Price \$3.95 doz.



ALL ODDMENTS IN GENTS UNDERWEAR PANTS, VESTS, ETC.

in wool & cotton to be cleared.
Regardless of Cost.

GOOD NEWS

A SPECIAL IN TEAPOTS

25c. EACH. 25c. EACH.

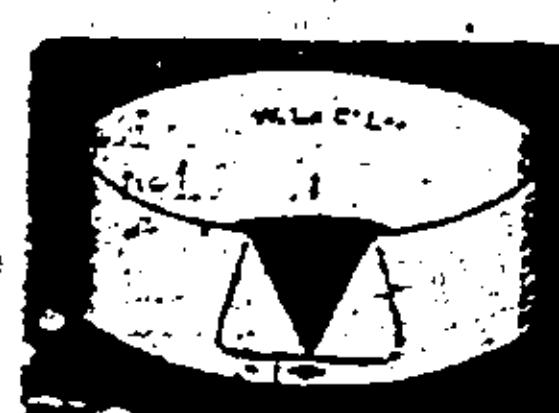


A Special line in China Teapots holding 2 cups. Can be supplied in Brown or Floral blue designs.

Usual Price 40c. & 50c. Now 25c.

30 DOZ GENTS KHAKI LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS

Soft quality.
Usual Price \$3.00 doz.
Sale Rate \$2.75 doz.



140 DOZEN GENTS LINEN COLLARS

in Odd makes & Sizes.
Usual Price \$3.00
Sale Price \$1.00



GENTS FELT HATS

All odd makes and sizes to be cleared at 25 per cent reduction.

GENTS' SHOP SOLED SUN-HATS

A lot to clear
at **JOB PRICES**

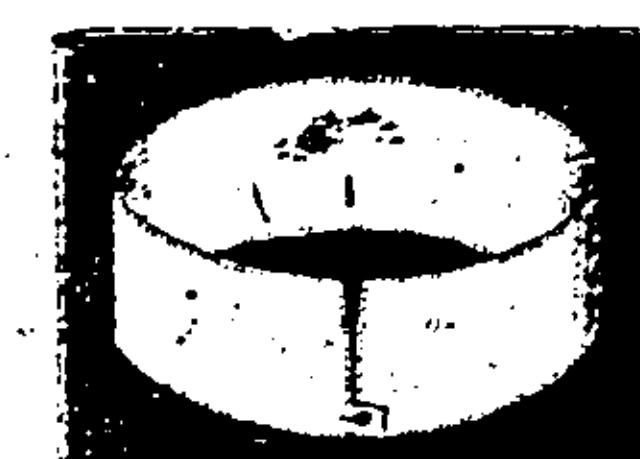
COTTON & CASHMERE HALF HOSE

Plain Colours with Coloured clox.
White, Greys, Blues etc.

Usual Price \$1.25
Sale Price 95c.

OUR FAMOUS PYRAMID HANDKERCHIEFS

SPECIAL RATE \$4.50 DOZ.



120 DOZEN GENTS LINEN COLLARS

Odd makes & Sizes.
Usual Price \$3.00
SPECIAL RATE 50 CTS. - RATE 50 DOZ.

A FEW ONLY GENTS DRESSING AND BATH GOWNS.

A golden opportunity to secure one of the coming cold weather



GENTS SHOES

Call and See on
BARGAIN TABLE

REDUCED RATES



GENTLEMEN'S SILK TIES

3,000 GENTS TIES
in all Styles, a Splendid Selection
Sale Prices 40cts. to \$2.50



GENTS' SOFT COLLARS

Usual Price \$4.50 doz.
Sale Rate \$3.75 doz.

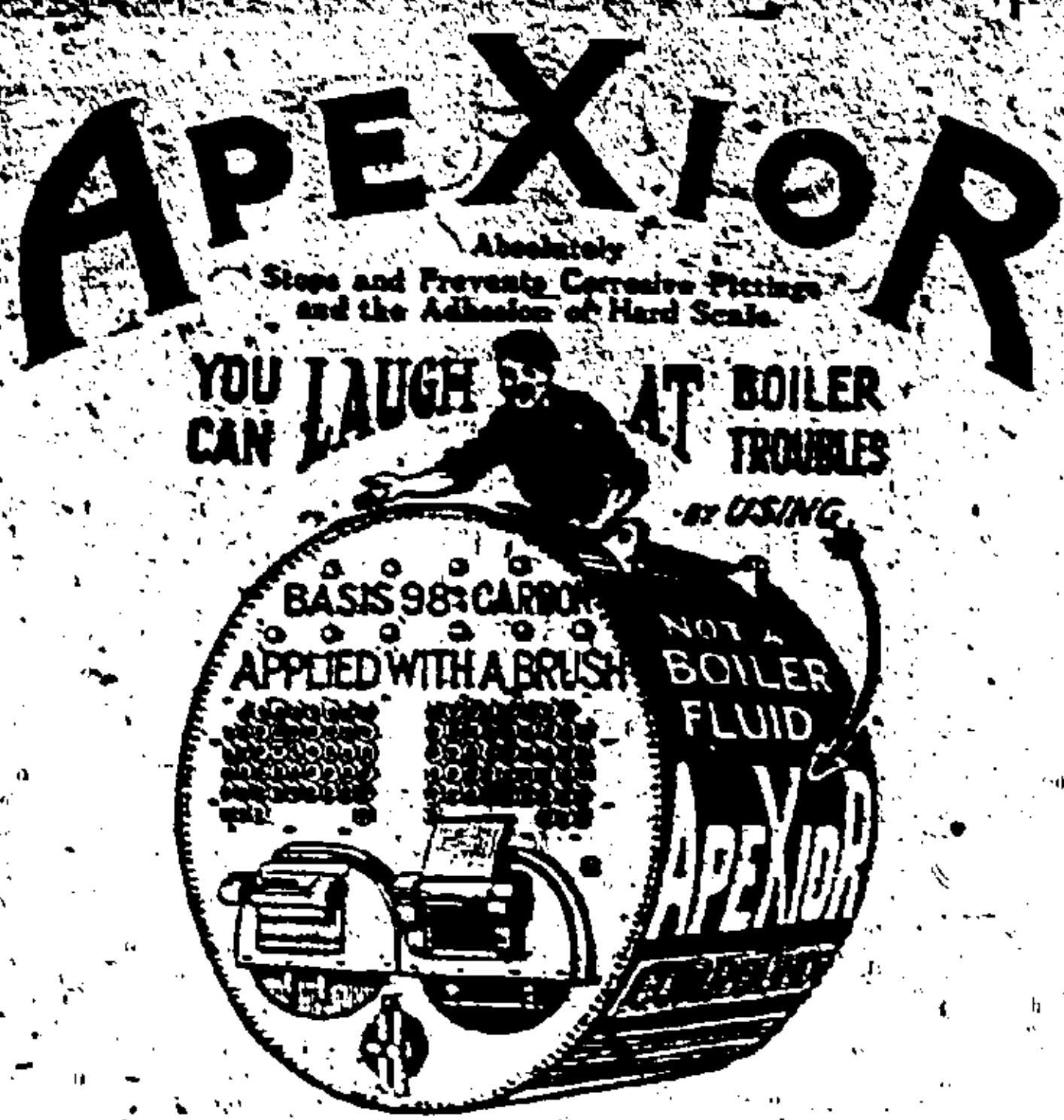


GENTS' BOOTS

100 pairs of odd makes. Must be cleared.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Company Limited

NOTICES.



No Heat Retardation. No Zinc Plates needed in Boilers treated with this compound!!
The only known Efficient Preventative of Corrosion in Marine Steam Turbines.
An use by the -
BRITISH, U.S.A., FRENCH, ITALIAN, JAPANESE,
ARGENTINE AND CHILEAN NAVIES.

Also -
Cunard, Orient, Allan, C.P.R., Johnston, Atlantic Transport, Union Castle, Elder Dempster, Commonwealth and Dominion, Anglo-American Oil Co., Hudson Bay Co., Pacific Steam Navigation, Lamport & Holt, Knight, Leyland, Brocklebank, John Cockerill, Line, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and practically all important Steamship Companies.

Agents for Hongkong & South China

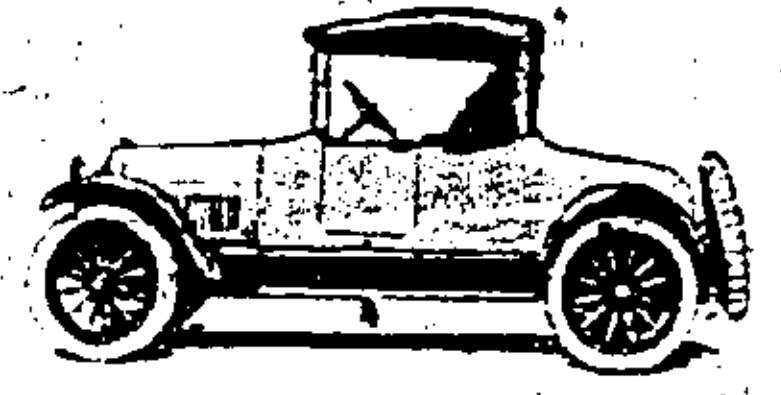
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MOTOR CAR
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A Car which has won for itself a world wide
reputation for permanency of Service, Power,
Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car
At a price within the reach of all.

A consignment of Studebakers has just been landed.
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially solicited.

EVERY DROP OF

GALLIN.
MARTEL

Brandy is unequalled as a pleasant wholesome stimulating
Tonic. It is aged in wood for years before being bottled.

Obtainable Everywhere,
Sole Agent.

H. RUTTOJEE & SON.
Wine & Spirit Merchants.
16, Queen's Road, Central,
HONGKONG.

CHEAP SALE

In order to prepare rooms for a large quantity of new
goods arriving before long, the undersigned will sell at
exceptionally low prices.

FOR 15 DAYS ONLY.

From August 1st to 15th, 1919.

Our present stock of FILET LACES, DRESS PATTERNS,
UNDERWEAR, ETC., ETC., & MANY OTHER KINDS
OF FANCY GOODS FOR LADIES.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,
NO. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL
PHONE NO. 286.

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INSURANCE CO.
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS
for the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHewan, Tones & CO.
AGENTS.

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A Finer Milk Food for Infants.
Invalids and Nursing Mother; cannot
be Obtained.

A large consignment just received.
Prices very moderate.



SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.
Agents:
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No. 17 & 18 Connaught Rd, Central,
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Telephone No. 1236 & 2266.

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SELLING

T.T.	37
Demand	37 316
30 d/s	37 516
60 d/s	37 716
4 m/s	37 916
T.T. Shanghai	Nom.
T.T. Singapore	15212
T.T. Japan	15812
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T.T. Java	20312
T.T. Marks	Nom.
T.T. France	570
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4 m/s, L/C	3.812
4 m/s, D/P	3.812
6 m/s, L/C	3.812
30 d/s, Sydney and Melbourne	3.812
30 d/s, San Francisco & New York	8112
4 m/s, Marks	Nom.
4 m/s, France	5.90
6 m/s, Frazer	5.96
Demand, Germany	
Demand, New York	79%
T.T. Bombay	Nom.
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T.T. Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	
Demand, Manila	163
Demand, Singapore	15212
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	
On Bangkok	43
Sovereign	5.50 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	36.40
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DISCOUNT PER \$100:

H'kong 50 cts sub.	82
10 C. coins	82

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O. S. T. R.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. & 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily - AT THE POST OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurer, Hongkong. 15th January 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD

TIME TABLE
WEEK DAYS.

NIGHT CARS.
5.50 p.m. 9.00 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 30 minutes 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.
12.00 midnight.

SUNDAY.

12.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

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